

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-201X-XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
COUNTY OF TULARE
WOODLAKE LANDFILL
POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE
TULARE COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (Central Valley Water Board) finds that:

1. The County of Tulare (Discharger) owns and maintains the Woodlake Landfill (Facility), which is located approximately one mile southwest of the City of Woodlake, in Section 36, T17S, R26E, MDB&M, as depicted in Attachment A.
2. Pursuant to section 20164 of California Code of Regulations, title 27 (Title 27), the Facility is a “closed, abandoned, or inactive” (CAI) unit because its closure occurred prior to 27 November 1984 in accordance with regulations at that time. As a CAI unit, only portions of Title 27 apply to the Facility.
3. This Order updates the waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for the Facility, as part of an administrative policy of periodic review, to incorporate revisions to regulations and policies adopted thereunder, for continued post-closure maintenance of the Facility. The last revision of this Order was in 2001.
4. The following attached documents are hereby incorporated as part of this Order:
 - a. Attachment A–Site Location Map
 - b. Attachment B–Site Map
 - c. Information Sheet
 - d. Monitoring and Reporting Program R5-201X-XXXX (MRP)
 - e. Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements dated December 2015 (SPRRs).
5. The Facility is situated on a 25.5-acre property at located on Mulberry Street (Road 208), also historically known as Rice Street, about one mile southwest of the City of Woodlake. The existing landfill consists of one unlined waste management unit (WMU) covering 16.4 acres. The existing landfill area is shown in Attachment B. The Facility is comprised of Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APN) 060-160-046 and 060-230-012, with the single WMU located entirely on APN 060-160-046.
6. On 27 July 2001, the Central Valley Water Board issued Order No. 96-044, which classified the Facility as a Class III waste disposal site.

7. On-site facilities include groundwater monitoring wells, a storm water retention basin, a final cover system, and a fence surrounding the Facility.
8. This Order implements the applicable regulations for discharges of solid waste to land through Prohibitions, Specifications, Provisions, and monitoring and reporting requirements. Prohibitions, Specifications, and Provisions are listed in Sections A through G of these WDRs below, and in the SPRRs. Monitoring and reporting requirements are included in SPRRs and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R5-201X-XXXX, which is incorporated as part of this Order. The portions of the SPRRs that apply to CAI landfills are identified in the applicable section (A through G) of these WDRs. Terms and conditions for these WDRs are included in Section B of the SPRRs. In general, requirements that are either in regulation or otherwise apply to all landfills are considered to be "standard" and are therefore in the SPRRs. Any site-specific changes to a requirement in the SPRRs are included in the applicable section (A through G) of these WDRs, and the requirement in the WDRs supersedes the requirement in the SPRRs.
9. Title 27 contains regulatory standards for discharges of solid waste promulgated by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the California Department of Resources Recovery and Recycling (CalRecycle). In certain instances, this Order cites CalRecycle regulatory sections. Title 27, section 20012 allows the Central Valley Water Board to cite CalRecycle regulations from Title 27 where necessary to protect water quality provided it does not duplicate or conflict with actions taken by the Local Enforcement Agency in charge of implementing CalRecycle's regulations.

WASTE CLASSIFICATION AND UNIT CLASSIFICATION

10. The Discharger previously disposed of municipal solid waste (MSW), as defined in section 20164 of Title 27.
11. Between 1969 and 1971, the Facility was operated using burn and bury disposal methods. After 1971, trench and area fill methods were utilized for disposal within the WMU. On 1 October 1981, disposal operations ceased and the WMU closed in accordance with the applicable closure regulations at the time of closure.
12. The Facility is a CAI unit per Title 27, section 20164 because its closure occurred prior to 27 November 1984.

SITE DESCRIPTION

13. The Facility generally slopes from north to south with ground surface elevations ranging from approximately 435 to 425 feet mean sea level (MSL).
14. Surrounding land adjacent to the Facility includes agricultural properties to the north, west and south of the site, whereas the eastern portion of the site is bound by land owned by a private water purveyor that provides water on a seasonal basis for agricultural use. This property contains several large reservoirs centrally located on the 44-acre parcel. Two surface water features border the site along the western and southern property boundaries. These features are Antelope Creek (west) and Wutchumna Ditch (south).

15. There are municipal, domestic, industrial, or agricultural groundwater supply wells within one mile of the Facility.
16. The Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) Report indicates that the site lies in a geologic stratum designated as Quaternary Alluvium composed of older alluvium with a thin layer of overlying younger alluvium. Underlying the upper geologic unit and extending to the basement complex are older Quaternary and Tertiary continental deposits. The continental deposits are thin or not present due to the basement complex located above sea level. The basement complex is composed primarily of igneous rocks and is at an approximate depth of 300 feet below ground surface (BGS). Except for the younger alluvium, all the geologic units dip gently to the southwest, paralleling the slope of the Sierra Nevada.
17. The Facility may be located in a transitional zone between areas of unconfined groundwater to the west and northwest and an area where groundwater is separated by a clayey-silt/silty-clay layer into an upper and lower zone to the north, northeast, and south. However, it does not appear that the clayey-silt/silty-clay layer is laterally contiguous beneath the Facility and separate groundwater into confined and unconfined groundwater zones.
18. The measured hydraulic conductivity of the native soils underlying the landfill unit ranges between 1×10^{-6} and 1×10^{-3} centimeters per second (cm/s).
19. Based on a site-specific seismic analysis, the controlling maximum probable earthquake (MPE) for the site is a moment of magnitude 8.3 event along the Owens Valley Fault at a closest rupture distance of 65 miles/kilometers from the site. It is estimated that a MPE event would produce a peak ground acceleration of 0.07 g at the site.
20. The Facility receives an average of 10.54 inches of precipitation per year as measured at the Visalia Station. The mean pan evaporation is 70.5 inches per year as measured at the Tulare Station.
21. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event for the Facility is estimated to be four inches based on *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Atlas 2, Volume XI*.
22. The Facility is not within a 100-year flood plain based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community-Panel Number 06107C0688E.
23. A storm water retention basins is located south of the landfill, as shown on Attachment B. The basin retains storm water during the rainy season and is normally dry during the summer months.

SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

24. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition, revised July 2016*, (hereafter Basin Plan), designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation plans and policies for all waters of the Basin.
25. Surface water drainage from the site is toward Antelope Creek and the Wutchumna Ditch in the Kaweah Delta Hydrologic Area (558.10) of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic

Basin. Antelope Creek, which drains into the St. John's River, flows north to south approximately 50 feet from the western boundary of the Facility and has been engineered to prevent erosion of the western boundary of the WMU. At its closest point, the Wutchumna Ditch is approximately 600 feet south of the Facility.

26. The designated beneficial uses of surface water in the Kaweah Delta Hydrologic Area (below Lake Kaweah), as specified in the Basin Plan, are municipal and domestic supply; agricultural supply; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; water contact recreation; non-contact water recreation; warm fresh water habitat; wildlife habitat; and groundwater recharge.
27. The Facility is located in a complex hydrogeologic setting that is due in part to surface water recharge from Antelope Creek, the Wutchumna Ditch, recharge ponds, and agricultural pumping. The Facility may be located in a transitional zone between areas of unconfined groundwater to the west and northwest and an area where groundwater is separated by a clayey-silt/silty-clay layer into an upper and lower zone to the north, northeast, and south. However, it does not appear that the clayey-silt/silty-clay layer is continuous beneath the Facility and separates groundwater into confined and unconfined groundwater zones.
28. Monitoring data indicate background groundwater quality for first encountered groundwater has electrical conductivity (EC) ranging between 590 and 1,100 micromhos/cm, with total dissolved solids (TDS) ranging between 390 and 710 milligrams per liter (mg/L).
29. The direction of groundwater flow varies seasonally and, recently, has generally been toward the north/northeast or north/northwest. Historically, it has ranged in directions from westerly, northwesterly, northeasterly, easterly, and southeasterly. The variability in the groundwater flow direction results from the pumping of several nearby wells and from surface water recharge from three nearby surface water bodies. The estimated average groundwater gradient ranges from approximately 0.002 to 0.009 feet per foot.
30. The first encountered groundwater beneath the Facility is currently between 388 to 395 feet MSL. Historically, the depth to groundwater has fluctuated seasonally by as much as 25 feet. The highest recorded groundwater is 418 feet MSL, based on 18 May 1998 soundings taken at groundwater monitoring wells MW-9A and MW-303.
31. Available information indicates that waste was placed in two 20-foot deep excavations in the northern one-quarter of the WMU. The surface elevations of the northern one-quarter of the WMU range from 428 to 429 feet MSL depending on location. Since the groundwater elevation data for the northern monitoring wells indicates that groundwater has risen as high as 418 feet MSL, the potential exists for groundwater to come into contact with incorporated wastes.
32. The designated beneficial uses of groundwater specified in the Basin Plan are domestic and municipal water supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply and industrial process supply.

GROUNDWATER, SURFACE WATER AND UNSATURATED ZONE MONITORING

33. Pursuant to Title 27, section 20080, subdivision (g), persons responsible for discharges at CAI units may be required to develop and implement a Detection Monitoring Program (DMP), in accordance with Title 27, section 20380 et seq.
34. The existing groundwater monitoring network for the landfill units is described in MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX (incorporated herein).
35. During the second semiannual 2015 monitoring period, all the point of compliance wells within the DMP were dry due to declining groundwater levels and drought conditions. As such, groundwater samples were unable to be collected. As a result, the Discharger was required to submit an evaluation of its DMP, which is dated May 2016. The DMP evaluation documented a rebound in groundwater levels during the first semiannual 2016 monitoring period, which allowed for groundwater samples to be collected from the previously dry wells. In the DMP evaluation, the Discharger proposed to conduct monthly monitoring of groundwater levels and submit a work plan to bring the DMP into compliance if they are unable to comply during another semiannual monitoring period.
36. The surface water monitoring system consists of one upgradient and one downgradient monitoring point located in the center of Antelope Creek.
37. Order No. 5-01-199 did not require unsaturated zone monitoring due to its infeasibility.
38. VOCs are often detected in a release from landfills and are often associated with releases of landfill gas rather than leachate. Since volatile organic compounds are not naturally occurring and thus have no background value, they are not amenable to the statistical analysis procedures contained in Title 27 for the determination of a release of wastes from a landfill unit. Title 27, section 20415, subdivisions (e)(8)-(9) allow the use of a non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data that will provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release from a landfill unit in accordance with Title 27, sections 20415, subdivisions (b)(1)(B)2.-4. However, Title 27 does not specify a specific method for non-statistical evaluation of monitoring data.
39. The Central Valley Water Board may specify a non-statistical data analysis method pursuant to Title 27, section 20080, subdivision (a)(1). Water Code section 13360, subdivision (a)(1) allows the Central Valley Water Board to specify requirements to protect groundwater or surface waters from leakage from a solid waste site, which includes a method to provide the best assurance of determining the earliest possible detection of a release.
40. In order to provide the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a landfill unit, the SPRRs specify a non-statistical method for the evaluation of monitoring data for non-naturally occurring compounds. The specified non-statistical method for evaluation of monitoring data provides two criteria (or triggers) for making the determination that there has been a release of non-naturally occurring waste constituents from a landfill unit. The presence of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above their respective method detection limit (MDL), or one non-naturally occurring waste constituent detected above its practical quantitation limit (PQL) indicates that a release of waste from a Unit has occurred. Following an indication of a release, verification testing must be conducted to

determine whether there has been a release from the landfill unit or the detection was a false detection. The detection of two non-naturally occurring waste constituents above the MDL as a trigger is appropriate due to the higher risk of false-positive analytical results and the corresponding increase in sampling and analytical expenses from the use of one non-naturally occurring waste constituent above its MDL as a trigger.

41. For a naturally-occurring constituent of concern, Title 27 requires concentration limits for each constituent of concern be determined as follows:
 - a. By calculation in accordance with a statistical method pursuant to Title 27, section 20415, subdivision (e)(8); or
 - b. By an alternate statistical method meeting the requirements of Title 27, section 20415, subdivision (e)(8)(E).
42. The Discharger submitted a Water Quality Protection Standard (WQPS) report proposing statistical data analysis methods to calculate concentration limits for each monitored constituent, per Title 27. The WQPS report proposed to use Interwell data analysis to calculate prediction limits for the monitored constituents. The WQPS and approved data evaluation methods are included in MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX (incorporated herein).

GROUNDWATER DEGRADATION

43. Pursuant to Title 27, section 20080, subdivision (g), persons responsible for discharges at CAI units may be required to develop and implement a DMP in accordance with Title 27, section 20380 et seq. If water quality impairment is found, such persons may be required to develop and implement a corrective action program under that article.
44. A SWAT was conducted in 1988. Groundwater sampling for the SWAT resulted in detections of 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) and methylene chloride. Subsequent sampling in 1992 and 1993 resulted in detections of dichlorofluoromethane (Freon 12), cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Subsequent to these detections, VOCs have only been detected on rare occasions. With the exception of bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, which was detected in 2013 but not in confirmation samples, and methyl chloride, a common laboratory contaminant, the only VOCs detected in the last 10 years are Freon 12 (2007) and PCE (2007, 2011)—and only at trace concentrations. The most recent groundwater sampling (1st semiannual 2017) resulted in no VOC detections.
45. On 20 May 2009, the Discharger was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) in response to reported exceedances of inorganic compounds in groundwater at the Facility. In November 2009, a Demonstration Report was subsequently prepared and submitted. The Demonstration Report stated that the causes of the reported inorganic exceedances were the result of seasonal changes in groundwater conditions across the Facility and misinterpretation of the statistical analyses. The Demonstration Report indicated that an Evaluation Monitoring Program (EMP) was not justified and recommended maintaining the DMP. It also recommended that intra-well statistical methods be employed for monitoring wells M-10B, MW-10A, M-303, and M-304 to account for the effects of upgradient pumping and recharge activities that influence groundwater quality in the northeastern portion of the site. Based upon analytical results from the most recent

groundwater sampling event (1st semiannual 2017), no measurably significant evidence of a release was found for any inorganic constituent.

46. Central Valley Water Board staff responded to the Demonstration Report in a letter dated March 16, 2012. In this letter, staff stated that the findings from the intra-well statistical analyses were inconclusive and requested that pre-release background groundwater quality conditions be determined to support the use of intra-well statistical methods. Subsequently, the Discharger elected to propose the installation of a new background monitoring well that would allow for the use of inter-well statistical methods for the monitoring wells in question. The City of Woodlake offered the Discharger the use of monitoring well "MW-6" at its Waste Water Treatment Plant located approximately 1,400 feet to the east. In a letter dated 19 July 2012, the Discharger informed Central Valley Water Board staff of its intent to use MW-6 as a background well for the Facility.

LANDFILL CLOSURE

47. On 1 October 1981, the WMU was closed in accordance with the applicable closure regulations at the time of closure. Waste was covered with on-site soil and compacted and graded to promote drainage. The cover is vegetated with native grasses.

Landfill closure was completed prior to the adoption and implementation of the current regulations governing landfills, including California Code of Regulations, title 23, division 3, chapter 15 (Chapter 15), which became effective 27 November 1984. Therefore, the site is exempt from the siting and closure requirements contained within Chapter 15 unless monitoring data indicate impairment of beneficial uses of groundwater.

LANDFILL POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE

48. The post-closure maintenance of the landfill will be implemented until the Central Valley Water Board determines that the waste no longer poses a threat to water quality. The final cover is periodically inspected for damage or defects and to ensure positive drainage.

FINANCIAL ASSURANCES

49. The Facility is exempt from Title 27 financial assurance requirements for post-closure maintenance (§ 22210) due to its closure before 1 January 1988.
50. The Discharger is responsible for all costs associated with post-closure maintenance of the landfill, as well as all costs associated with complying with the requirements of these WDRs.
51. The Facility is exempt from Title 27 financial assurance requirements for corrective action (§ 22220) due to its closure before 1 July 1991.
52. The Discharger is responsible for all costs associated with any corrective actions associated with a release from the landfill and all costs associated with complying with the requirements of these WDRs.

CEQA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

53. This action to revise waste discharge requirements for an existing facility is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resource Code section 21000, et seq., in accordance with section 15301 of the CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15301).
54. This order implements the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition, revised July 2016*.
55. Based on the threat and complexity of the discharge, the Facility is determined to be classified 2-B, as defined below:
 - a. Category 2 threat to water quality, defined as, “discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance.”
 - b. Category B complexity, defined as, “Any discharger not included in Category A that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class 2 or Class 3 waste management units.”
56. In October 1968, the State Water Board adopted its *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*, State Water Board Order WQ 68-16 (“Anti-Degradation Policy”). Incorporated into the Central Valley Water Board’s Basin Plan, the policy limits board discretion to authorize the degradation of “high-quality waters,” defined as where water quality is more than sufficient to support beneficial uses designated in the Basin Plan. Whether or not a water is a “high-quality” is determined on a constituent-by-constituent basis, which means that an aquifer can be considered “high-quality” with respect to some constituents, but not others. (State Water Board Order No. WQ 91-10.)
57. The Anti-Degradation Policy applies when an activity discharges to “high quality” waters and the discharge will result in some degradation in water quality. When it applies, the Anti-Degradation Policy requires that WDRs reflect best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) of wastes, and that any degradation of “high quality” waters “(a) will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State, and (b) will not result in an exceedance of water quality objectives.” If an activity will not result in the degradation of “high quality waters,” the policy does not apply, and the Discharger need only demonstrate that it will use “best efforts” to control its discharge of waste.
58. Due to the presence of an unlined waste disposal unit at the site, waste discharged at the site could be discharged to waters of the State as a result of permitted activities at the Facility. The potential for waste constituents to discharge to waters of the State has decreased since landfill closure in 1981. Compliance with this Order, attached SPRRs and MRP No. R5-2017-XXXX (incorporated herein), represent BPTC of the discharge of waste to waters of the State. Therefore, the site complies with the Anti-Degradation Policy.

59. Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b) provides that:

In conducting an investigation..., the Regional Board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharge or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge waste outside of its region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the board requires. The burden, including costs of these reports, shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.

60. The technical reports required by this Order and MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX (incorporated herein) are necessary to assure compliance with these WDRs. The Discharger owns and maintains the Facility that discharged the waste subject to this Order.

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

61. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this site for the discharges of waste to land stated herein.

62. The Central Valley Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

63. The Central Valley Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Valley Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23 (Title 23), section 2050 et seq. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date that this Order becomes final, except that if the thirtieth day following the date that this Order becomes final falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality, or will be provided upon request.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to California Water Code sections 13263 and 13267, that Order No. 5-01-199 is rescinded except for purposes of enforcement, and that the Discharger, its agents, successors and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of any waste at this Facility is prohibited.

2. The discharge of solid or liquid waste or leachate to surface waters, surface water drainage courses, or groundwater is prohibited.

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The waste shall not cause pollution or a nuisance, as defined by Water Code section 13050.
2. The waste shall not cause degradation of any water supply.
3. Water used for Facility maintenance shall be limited to the minimum amount for dust control, construction, or proper compaction of the cover during any necessary repairs.

C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

1. Annually, prior to the anticipated rainy season but no later than **31 October**, the Discharger shall implement any necessary erosion control measures and any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs of precipitation and drainage control facilities to prevent erosion or flooding of the Facility and to prevent surface drainage from contacting or percolating through wastes.
2. Surface drainage and subsurface drainage from tributary areas and internal site drainage from surface or subsurface soils shall not contact or percolate through wastes.
3. Cover materials shall be graded to divert precipitation from the waste management unit, to prevent ponding of surface water over wastes, and to resist erosion as a result of precipitation.
4. Standard Facility Specifications 6-11 in Section E of the SPRRs apply.

D. POST-CLOSURE MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain the structural integrity and effectiveness of all containment structures, maintain the cover as necessary to correct the effects of settlement and other adverse factors and prevent erosion and related damage to the cover due to drainage.
2. The Discharger shall maintain in good working order any facility, control system, or monitoring device installed to achieve compliance with the WDRs.
3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable Standard Closure and Post-Closure Specifications set forth in Section G of the SPRRs.

E. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall be financially responsible for the funds necessary for corrective action of the landfill and all activities associated with complying with these WDRs.

F. MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall comply with the applicable Title 27 DMP provisions for groundwater and surface water, in accordance with MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX (incorporated herein); and the Standard Monitoring Specifications set forth in Section I of the SPRRs.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the WQPS specified in this Order, MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX and the SPRRs.
3. The concentrations of the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance (defined pursuant to Title 27, section 20164 as a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the landfill unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit) shall not exceed the concentration limits established pursuant to MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX.
4. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the WQPS specified in this Order, using the procedures specified in MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX and the Standard Monitoring Specifications in Section I of the SPRRs.
5. If the existing groundwater monitoring system is inadequate resulting in the Discharger being unable to collect groundwater samples during a semi-annual monitoring period, then a work plan and schedule shall be submitted to bring its DMP into compliance by the end of the quarter following a continuously dry semi-annual monitoring period.
6. As specified in MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX, the Discharger shall enter all monitoring data and monitoring reports into the online Geotracker database as required by Division 3 of Title 27 and Chapter 30, Division 3 of Title 23.
7. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Monitoring Specifications and Response to a Release specifications listed in Sections I and J of the SPRRs.

G. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain at their office a copy of this Order, MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX and the SPRRs, all of which shall be made available at all times to both Facility operating personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and regulatory agency personnel.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 and 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 258 not otherwise specifically referenced in this Order.
3. The Discharger shall comply with MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX, which has been made part of this Order.
4. To the extent that there are any conflicts among the WDRs, MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX and the SPRRs, the WDRs shall supersede all conflicting language in MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX and the SPRRs. Similarly, to the extent

that language in MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX conflicts with that of the SPRRs, the language in MRP No. R5-201X-XXXX shall supersede all conflicting language in the SPRRs.

5. All reports required by this Order shall be submitted pursuant to Water Code section 13267.
6. The Discharger shall complete the tasks specified in these WDRs, in accordance with the following time schedule:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Compliance Date</u>
Submittal of a work plan to bring the DMP into compliance.	Within 90 days following an out of compliance semiannual monitoring period.

7. The Discharger shall comply with all General Provisions listed in Section K of the SPRRs.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 8 December 2017.

PAMELA C. CREEDON,
Executive Officer

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